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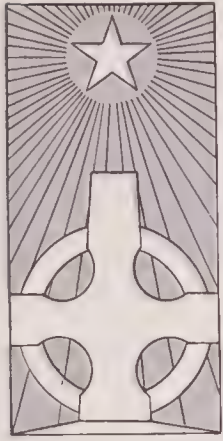


# *Build the National Cathedral*

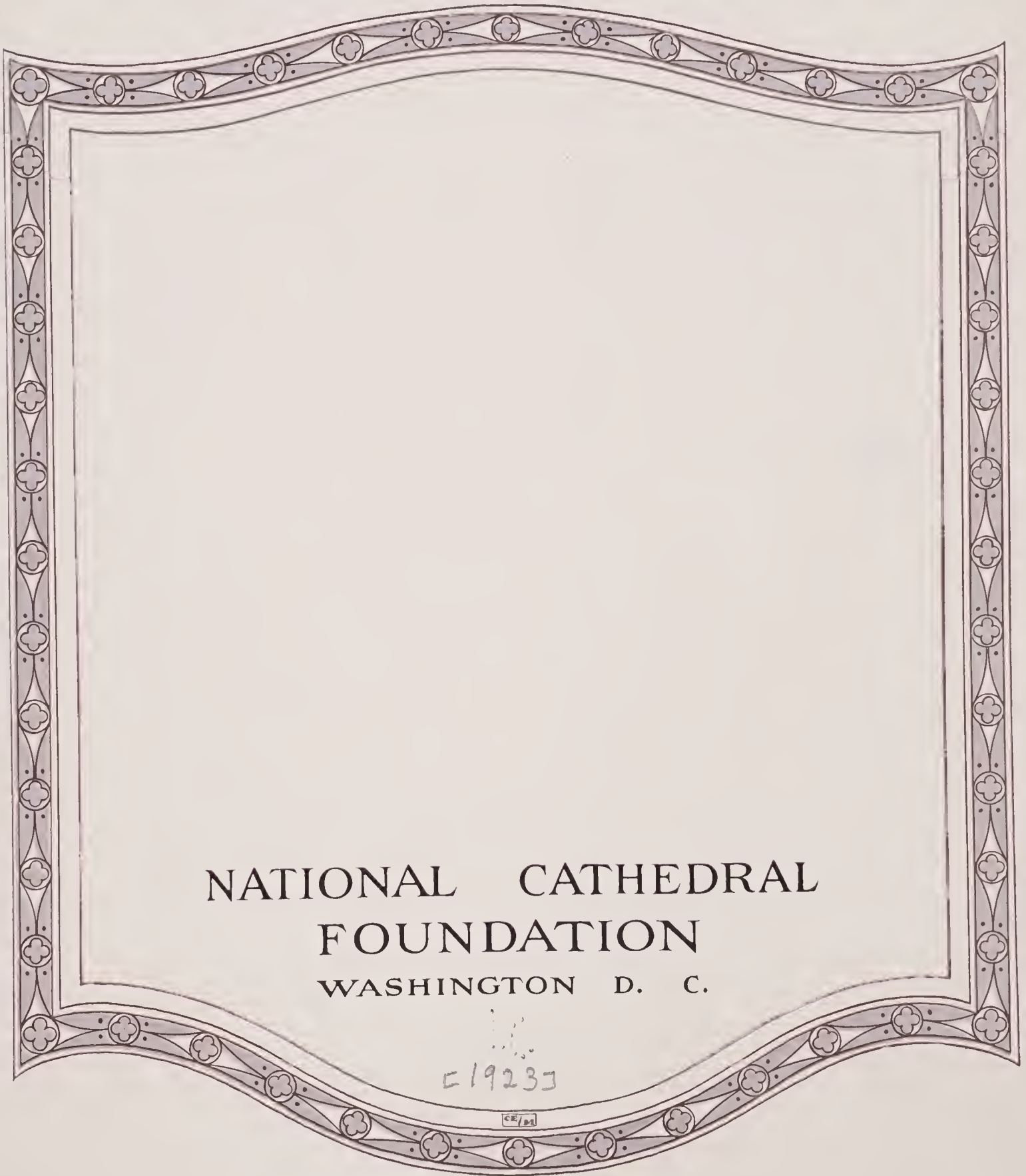




Washington, D.C. Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.



# BUILD THE NATIONAL CATHEDRAL





NA 5235  
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Exchange  
Washington Cathedral Library  
8/8/34



# PRONOUNCEMENT

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:



WE have associated ourselves with those who are working to build the Washington Cathedral. We desire to bear public witness to our belief that this is a patriotic enterprise of far-reaching importance.

In building the capital city of the nation we should express not merely the supremacy of government and of law but also the sovereignty of Almighty God. The Capitol is the symbol of the one. We need the Cathedral to symbolize the other.

This was Washington's idea. His plans for the city included a great building designed to express the nation's faith. We must now give substance to his hope.

A good beginning has been made. The gifts of more than eight thousand people of an aggregate value of nearly four million dollars have provided a matchless site on a tract of sixty-five acres overlooking the whole city. A design of conceded architectural merit and of surpassing beauty has been adopted. The entire foundation of the vast building has been laid. The eastern end of the structure has actually been reared. Ten million dollars is required to finish the whole within the next five years. This will be done if our fellow citizens share our view that the time has now come to give visible expression to the religion of the Republic.

The moment when people despair of the reign of peace on earth and of good-will to men is the very moment when the Christian forces in the community should launch a great adventure of faith.

This Cathedral, while related organically to the Episcopal Church, will be national in the broadest sense.

Great preachers will here proclaim their message. The building will be a House of Prayer for all people. It will be available for great public services and ceremonies. It will become in time what Westminster Abbey is to England—





FROHMAN ROBB & LITTLE, ARCHITECTS  
BOSTON, MASS.

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL  
SKETCH FOR PROPOSED LIBRARY BUILDINGS  
FROM INTERSECTION OF WOODLEY ROAD AND AXIS OF APSE.



the shrine in which to preserve the memorials of all who with notable fidelity have served their God and country.

The charter granted by the Congress of the United States declares that the enterprise is for the "promotion of Religion, Education and Charity."

We confidently ask our fellow citizens everywhere to unite with us in building this National Cathedral. In so doing we are convinced that they will be liberating a mighty force for civic righteousness in America.

Signed:

THOMAS F. GAILOR, D.D., *Honorary President.*

JAMES E. FREEMAN, D.D., *President.*

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, *National Chairman.*

ANDREW W. MELLON, *National Treasurer.*

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, *Chairman, Washington Committee.*

CARY T. GRAYSON, *Vice-Chairman, Washington Committee.*

J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, *Secretary, Washington Committee.*

### *The Cathedral Chapter*

THE RT. REV. JAMES E. FREEMAN, D.D.,  
*Bishop of Washington*

THE RT. REV. JAMES DEWOLF PERRY, D.D.,  
*Bishop of Rhode Island*

THE RT. REV. PHILIP M. RHINELANDER, D.D.

THE VERY REV. G. C. F. BRATENAH, D.D.

THE REV. WILLIAM L. DEVRIES, PH.D., D.D.

CHARLES C. GLOVER, ESQ.

CHARLES J. BELL, ESQ.

WILLIAM C. RIVES, M.D.

HONORABLE HENRY WHITE, LL.D.

CORCORAN THOM, ESQ.

JAMES PARMELEE, ESQ.

WILLIAM HOLLAND WILMER, M.D.

HONORABLE GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, LL.D.

JOHN J. PERSHING, *General of the Armies*

(Official Pronouncement issued on  
November 23, 1923)



## America's "Westminster Abbey"



GEORGE WASHINGTON, an earnest Churchman, desired a "church for national purposes \* \* \* equally open to all" in the Capital of the Nation.

In 1893 Congress granted a charter to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation "for the promotion of religion, education and charity."

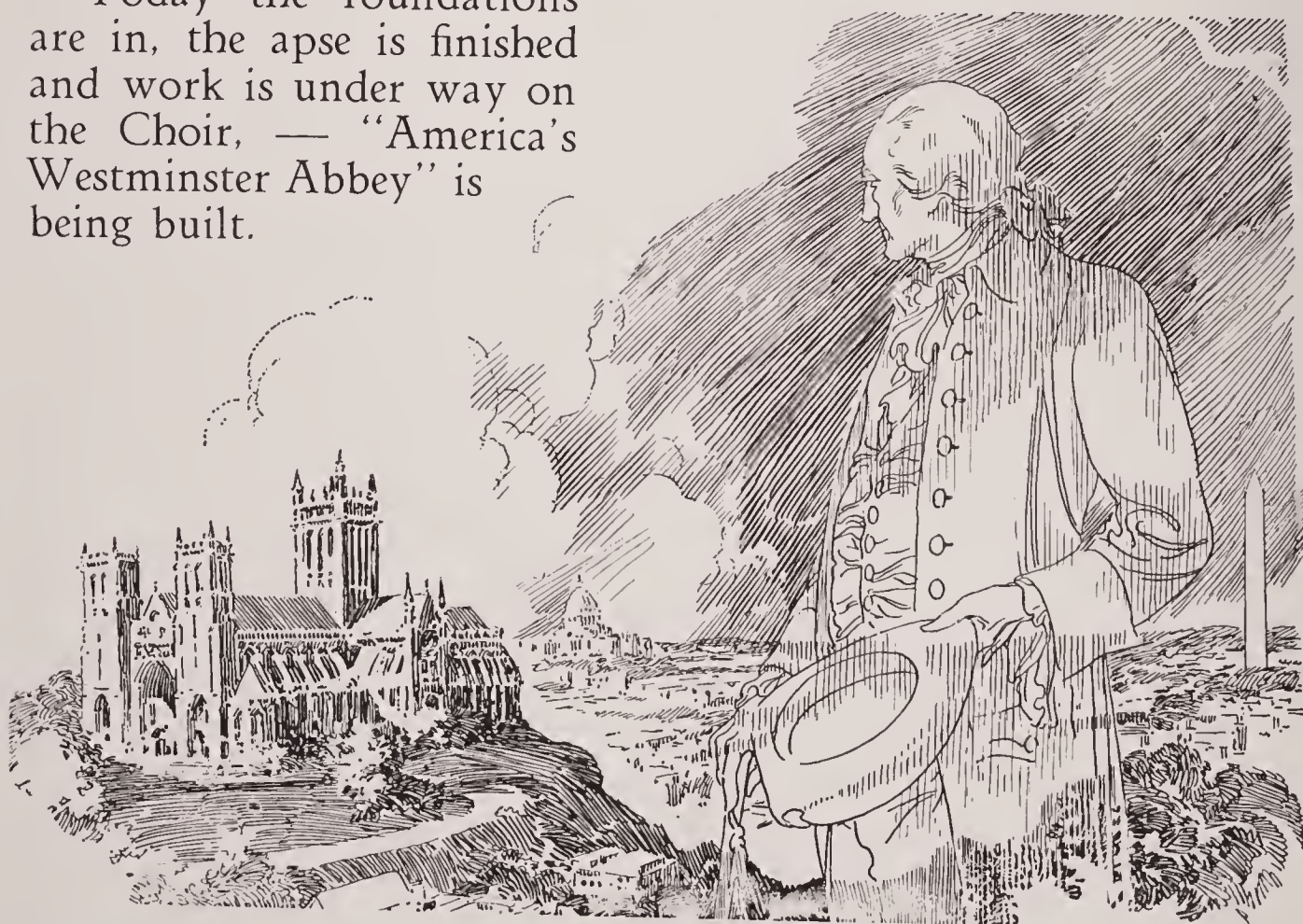
In 1898 President McKinley spoke at the dedication of the Peace Cross which marked the consecration of the Cathedral site.

In 1900 and 1909 the National Cathedral Schools for Girls and Boys, respectively, were opened.

In 1901 Bishop Satterlee inaugurated the Open Air Services at the Cathedral Close.

In 1907 the Foundation Stone of the Cathedral was laid.

Today the foundations are in, the apse is finished and work is under way on the Choir, — "America's Westminster Abbey" is being built.



*Drawing from the Philadelphia Public Ledger.*



# The Need of a New Reformation

By RT. REV. JAMES E. FREEMAN, D.D., *Bishop of Washington*

**F**VERY now and again we have striking evidence of the fact that, the circumstances surrounding our life and the conditions under which we live are but repetitions of like conditions that have happened before.

The world jogs along its way for a generation or more, pays little heed to certain fixed principles that relate to its happiness and security, comes to a situation that constitutes



RT. REV. JAMES E. FREEMAN, D.D.  
*Bishop of Washington*

a crisis and then suddenly wakes up to find that, the criticalness of its situation is due to neglect of certain fixed and unchangeable rules that long experience has demonstrated and that bear vitally upon the largest and best interests of life. To ignore the rules of health that have been proven by long experience spells weakness and ultimate physical incapacity. To be indifferent to the well tested law of supply and demand issues in financial failure and bankruptcy. To ignore the rules that relate to a wholesome social intercourse results in disorder, confusion and the breaking down of the safeguards of well ordered society.

We get largely what we ask for in every sphere of our activity. The old adage that, "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," is universally true. However conditions may change, however the lust for change may gain popularity, there are certain basic principles that underlie and guarantee the happiness and permanence of human society in all its relations, and no amount of sophistry can change the facts in the case.

When the world war was at its height, all sorts of predictions were made concerning the far-reaching changes that would





HON. GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER  
*U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania,  
National Chairman*

follow it. We were to have a new world; old things were to pass away, a new kind of civilization was to be ushered in. Industry, society, politics, religion itself must feel the breaking up of traditions, customs and methods that had served their time and become obsolete. Doubtless this war spirit and the consistent desire for something better were prompted by high motives and firm resolves. Doubtless, too, there was much need for a general house-cleaning. As a matter of fact, in the schedule of human affairs, a change for the better was not only due, it was indispensable.

The worship of the "God of things as they are," the so-called "let-well-enough-alone" policy had been tried and found wanting.

Some changes have come, changes that we believe are already proving their value and usefulness. In some places other sweeping changes have been effected that fall below the standard of reasonable experiment and the result is confusion worse confounded. During this period of upheaval old systems have suffered rude handling and in some instances along with methods that seemed obsolete, great fundamental principles have been discarded. During this titanic upheaval, the Church has come in for its full share of criticism and rehabilitation. No one who holds consistently to the teachings of Christ has felt undue concern over the situation.

Only those who have unduly magnified systems or methods that are grounded largely in tradition or based upon certain expressions of human authority have been disturbed or alarmed. In some quarters the unthinking have declared that Christianity has broken down, that it has proved in the testing time its utter unfitness. To such the words of Chesterton come with striking force, "it is not that Christianity has been tried and found wanting, but that it has been tried and found difficult." In other words whatever failure has attended the propagation of religion through the Church has been largely the result of the practice of a "comfortable Gospel" that lacks the heroic element for which Christ supremely stood.

Religion, the religion of Christ, as we have come to under-



stand it, has become a diluted and denatured pabulum that resembles milk for babes, rather than strong meat for those who would assimilate and demonstrate its mighty principles. The relation that religion bears to life's every-day, commonplace problems, indeed to every form of our social, political and industrial order, has been largely obscured or if not obscured certainly ignored. In the face of a critical situation it has seemed evident to many that, the present program of the Christian Church is wholly unfitted to meet the practical needs of present world conditions.

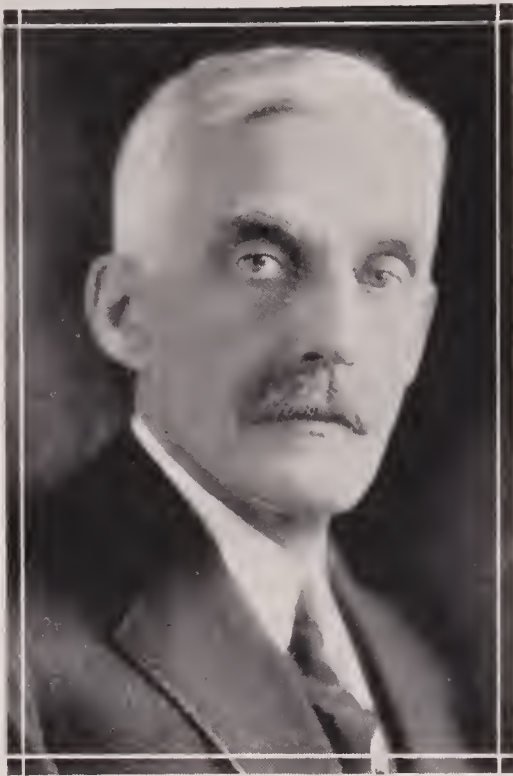
Let us with fairness allow the many discrepancies and failures that are witnessed against organized religion, and by that we mean the Church. Let us frankly and candidly declare the Church's weakness as disclosed in many of its methods and practices; yes, let us recognize the need of a new reformation that shall compass the whole organization from top to bottom, but does our conclusion lead us to believe that, to abandon the Christian religion or to attempt to substitute therefor some new code of ethics is going to bring nearer the day of our larger and fuller and more satisfying life?

We are faced with a mighty problem which put in small compass means, the stabilizing of those things that are vitally essential to our individual and corporate happiness and prosperity. Something must be done. this everyone believes, to restore the world's equilibrium and to set forward the things most essential to our life. Every kind of nostrum has been suggested, every device of diplomacy, every form of legislation has been resorted to, but an orderly and peaceful world is not in sight. Prohibition in one form or another enforced by authority of the state has not as yet made us a sober or temperate people. We have tried pressure from without, we have largely abandoned regeneration from within. We have tried to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear and have not succeeded. We have taken a bath and put on clean clothes, but we have failed to reckon with human nature unrefined and uninspired by a deep-seated religious conviction, unstim-



HON. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND  
*Chairman, U. S. Coal Commission,  
Chairman, Washington Committee*





HON. ANDREW W. MELLON  
U. S. Secretary of the Treasury,  
National Treasurer

ulated and unempowered by a high controlling purpose and ideal.

The old dictum that "man shall not live by bread alone," we have seemed to regard as unworthy of twentieth century recognition. The large question before us now is, have our new post-war experiments demonstrated their fitness and efficiency? Put it in a single sentence: Can the world get on without a definite religious conviction? Or again, does Christianity furnish a sound basis for the maintenance of the best things in our social order? We believe the consensus of opinion as disclosed by the accepted

leaders of our time declares in the affirmative to this query.

We do not find any outstanding leader holding a brief for a reversion to pagan systems and methods. There may be great divergence of opinion concerning creeds and Church formularies, there is little if any disagreement concerning the great principles governing human conduct laid down by Jesus Christ. Even so severe a critic of human systems as Bernard Shaw maintains that, the way back to a stable and efficient social and economic order, is the way of the great Nazarene.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson declares that if we are to preserve our material fabric, we must spiritualize it, and President Coolidge has lately stated that, "the strength of a nation, is the strength of its religious convictions." There is singular unanimity among these acknowledged leaders concerning the way this world must travel if its equilibrium is to be restored and its cherished institutions are to be maintained. Said one of the most outstanding and consistent of industrial captains as he surveyed a company of men of his class, "how little these men realize the insecurity of their securities."

This expression of apprehension is more widely held today than we realize, and it is not only felt by those whose wealth is in large corporate interests, it is shared by those of modest means who believe in a social order that is sound, and that secures to all the satisfactions of life, liberty, and the pursuit of





On September 30, 1923, 35,000 persons attended a great open-air service at the Cathedral Close. Addresses by Bishop Freeman and Senator Pepper were broadcasted to an invisible audience from Maine to the Mississippi Valley. The apse of the Cathedral rises in the background. This photograph shows only one section of the great congregation.





CHARLES C. GLOVER  
*Chairman of the Board, Riggs National  
Bank, at whose home the first meeting of  
a Cathedral Committee was held*

happiness. In this situation there are those who consistently believe that the only hope of restoring the world to normal conditions resides in a revival of sane, practical and invigorating religious teaching.

What other agency than the Church, imperfect as it has seemed at times, is capable of undertaking this stupendous task? As a matter of fact, there is no other instrumentality in sight that can assume to do this indispensable piece of work. Jesus Christ stands before the world today in a more commanding position than He has ever held before. His teachings have a more responsive hearing than has

ever before been given them. In saying this we make a clear distinction between Christianity and so-called churchianity. The latter must again be made the channel or vehicle of His sovereign message, even though it may mean radical and far-reaching changes in its method. It is increasingly evident today that, that Church alone will survive in an age that has become critically discriminating that bases its appeal to men upon the express teachings of the Master.

Religion, rightly purveyed, not obscured by too elaborate forms nor embarrassed by too fine theological definitions, is more truly popular today than it has ever been. In the repeated upheavals that have shaken the foundations of the social order it has been made clear that, the one remedy that has brought the world back to sound and normal conditions, has been the revival of religion through a sane preaching of the doctrines of the Fatherhood of God, the Saviourhood of Christ and the brotherhood of man. These are the demonstrated and basic beliefs that underlie and secure the best in our social and industrial life.

Some there are today who seem to forget this in their futile effort to restore a disordered and disorderly world. The very essential things of our whole industrial and economic system are secured through a recognition of the fundamental principles of religion. Sound and compelling preaching of these things has suffered a serious decline in our day. So marked



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

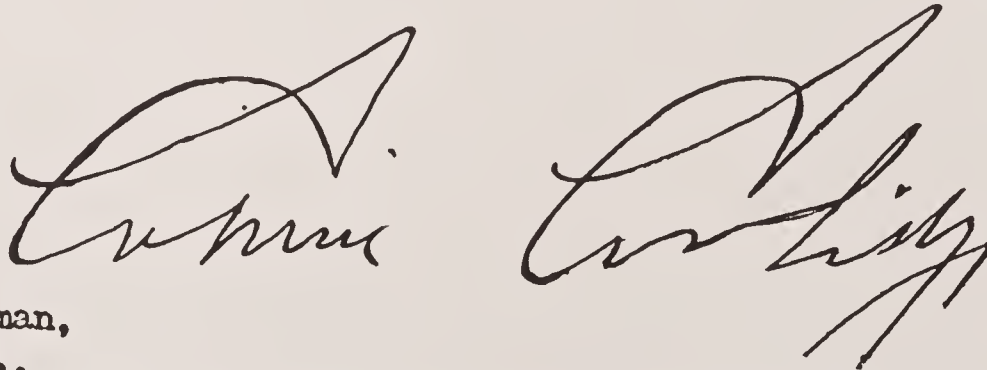
September 17, 1923.

My dear Bishop Freeman:

I wish to express my thanks to you, and to General Pershing as well, for the courtesy of your call and your cordial invitation to participate in the services at the Episcopal Cathedral on Sunday September 30th. I am most regretful that it is impossible for me to accept the invitation, for the occasion presents a particular appeal to me, and I cannot let it pass without expressing to you my congratulations on the progress you are making in building the Washington Cathedral. It has already become both an adornment and an inspiration in the national capital, and I know that your devotion to the cause which it typifies will be a powerful factor of assurance that the work will proceed in both material and spiritual accomplishment.

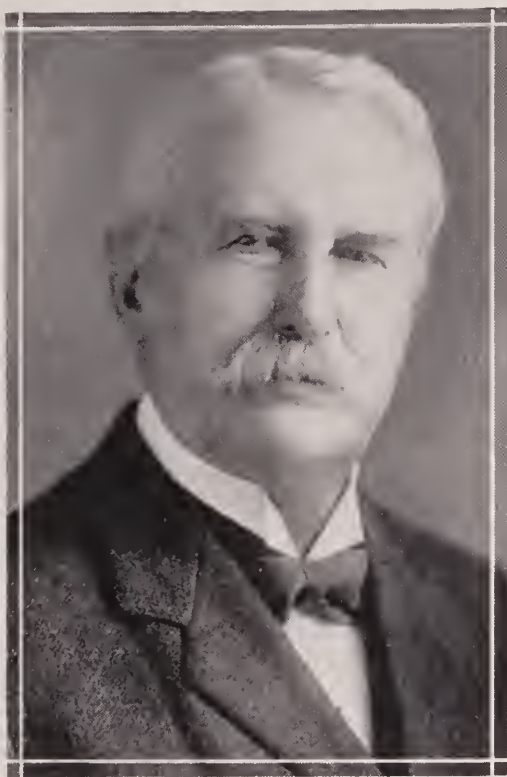
Your work is to be commended, because it represents the foundation of all progress, all government, and all civilization. That foundation is religion. Our country is not lacking in material resources, and though we need more education, it cannot be said to be lacking in intelligence. But, certainly, it has need of a greater practical application of the truths of religion. It is only in that direction that there is hope of solution of our economic and social problems. Whatever inspires and strengthens the religious belief and religious activity of the people, whatever ministers to their spiritual life, is of supreme importance. Without it, all other efforts will fail. With it, there lies the only hope of success. The strength of our country is the strength of its religious convictions. To you and all those associated with you throughout our land in ministering to religion, I extend my appreciation of your toil and sacrifice, and my faith in your ultimate success.

Most sincerely yours,



Rev. James E. Freeman,  
1329 K Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D. C.





HON. HENRY WHITE  
*Former Ambassador to France, Member of  
the Washington Chapter*

is this that, an astute writer and observer makes bold to say that, the present day pulpit has ceased to be an opinion-making power. If this observation is correct then the sooner this defect is remedied the sooner will we begin to emerge from our present critical situation. It is safe to say that, preaching of the right sort, preaching that deals in a practical and helpful way with the large problems of life, preaching that sets forth in clear terms, unobscured by any method of camouflage, the mighty truths given the world by Jesus Christ, is as irresistible now as when the skeptic Hume said he'd travel twenty miles on

foot to hear George Whitefield preach.

Only recently in Washington the announcement of an open-air religious service held in the National Cathedral Close, brought an audience of over thirty-five thousand, most of whom stood through an hour and forty minutes to listen reverently to a Bishop and lay member of the Church. There is no subject that is being discussed today that has more compelling power than the Gospel itself. The ranks of the preaching ministry are being augmented by great lay preachers, many of whom are in the conspicuous places of public life. The supreme need of the present hour is a revival of the office of the prophet, the prophet who speaks with deep conviction, not in terms of speculation or negation, but with the assurance of a man "sent by God."

No display of ceremonial, however rich and splendid its trappings, can serve as a substitute for the prophet's voice. Doubtless we do need more of consistent dignity in our corporate worship, but the immediate and pressing need is for the restoration of the prophet to his place of power and influence. "How shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent?" is the searching inquiry that must be heeded and answered today. It is with this in mind that the now building National Cathedral in Washington is developing its fabric for the purpose of placing a fresh emphasis upon the preaching ministry.



2340 S STREET N W

WOODROW WILSON  
WASHINGTON D C

30th July 1923

My dear Dr. Freeman,

Your note of July twenty-seventh was very welcome and I thank you for it warmly.

I am glad to second you in any way possible in accomplishing the completion of the cathedral here. Its completion will not only add greatly to the stately beauty of our national capitol but will provide a center from which I believe, under your guidance, the most useful and beneficial work can be done for the uplift of the community and stimulation of the nation. I hope with all my heart that your efforts in this matter will be crowned with the most complete success.

I hope that you are having a bit of vacation and are gaining real refreshment from it.

I am interested to learn the date of your consecration. It is impossible for me to judge at this distance whether I can be present or not, but even if I am not physically present you may be sure I shall be there in spirit and with warmest hopes for the sort of success on your part which will satisfy both your heart and your mind.

Mrs. Wilson joins me in warm regards, and I beg to subscribe myself,

Your Sincere Friend,

Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman,  
Sorrento, Maine.







GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING  
*Member of the Washington Chapter*

It would be of little worth to rear this greatest of American cathedrals in the capital of the nation to satisfy the appeal of the aesthetic. This it would also do, giving an expression in stone to the deep spiritual ideals of this avowedly Christian nation; but those who are building it are determined to so exalt the preaching ministry that its pulpit shall become a source of inspiration and power, worthy of the capital, yes, worthy of the nation.

Can this be done? We believe it can, and furthermore we believe that such a building may ultimately become a school of the prophets, sending forth from this centre gifted and persuasive men who, like the prophets of old, shall carry the eternal truths to the open highways, touching our industrial and community centres with the life-giving truths that are immediately related to our stability and peace as a people. A large task, someone suggests; yes, but an indispensable one, and one that challenges the patriotic and Christian zeal of the best minds, clerical and lay today. Such a conception of privilege and opportunity is one that should speedily build in the greatest centre on this continent, the house of prayer and house of the prophets. It is no vain or idle dream, it is a policy of administration and a clearly defined purpose that is designed to meet a need that is imperatively demanded by present world conditions.

The Washington Cathedral will body forth in monumental grandeur the highest spiritual aspirations of our people, it will lift the dignity of worship to high levels of power and inspiration, but it will witness to and seek to maintain the power of the prophet's voice and message. Its pulpit must become a mighty factor in determining the destinies of the Republic and shaping for us the course of our national action. To no less a task, insuperable as it seems, we solemnly, with high consecration and resolve set ourselves.



GENERAL OF THE ARMIES  
WASHINGTON

September  
Twenty-eighth  
1 9 2 3

Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, D.D.,  
Bishop of Washington,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Bishop Freeman:

As you know it has been a matter of deep personal regret to me that I could not arrange my plans so as to participate in the special services at the Cathedral Amphitheatre on Sunday. It would have been a matter of personal satisfaction to me to be present at this gathering of those who are dedicating their efforts to complete the construction of the Cathedral.

As an Episcopalian and as a Trustee of the Church, it is my hope and prayer that the magnificent structure planned to rise on this ground may soon be a reality, a great monument to the glory of God, and a visible evidence in the capital of the Republic of the faith of the people in their religious institutions.

Very sincerely yours,

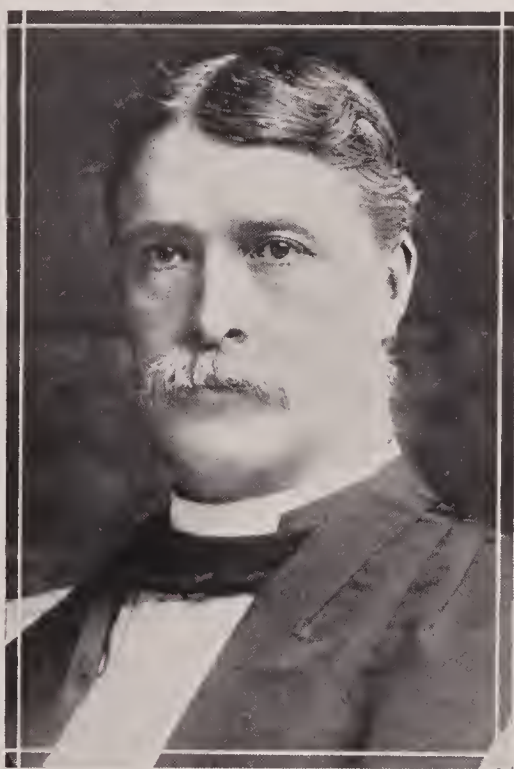
*John J. Pershing*



## Nationwide Interest in the Cathedral Movement

**T**HE National Cathedral Foundation is organized for the purpose of co-ordinating the country-wide interest in the completion of Washington Cathedral as well as the development and direction of the great religious, educational and charitable programs of the Cathedral.

It has now been thirty years since by Act of Congress the movement to build the National Cathedral was inaugurated. In



RT. REV. HENRY YATES SATTERLEE, D.D.  
*First Bishop of Washington*

the intervening years great multitudes of men and women from every state in the Union have at one time and another visited the beautiful Cathedral Close at Mount Saint Alban or worshipped in the open air or in Bethlehem Chapel. And, all of these Americans, as well as thousands of visitors from abroad, have expressed a common opinion that "this Cathedral must be built."

Those who visit Washington today may see what all Washingtonians are watching with increasing interest,—the erection of a great Gothic Cathedral high above the City, for when the work is finished five years hence the National Capital will have a new skyline, extending from the dome of the Capitol to the central tower of the Cathedral. In between will rise the magnificent federal buildings, the great office structures, the wonderful Washington monument and the imposing Lincoln Memorial.

Nationwide interest in Washington Cathedral has existed for many years, ever since the first announcement of the Cathedral project. Since then generous, loyal and sympathetic citizens have made it possible by their gifts for the Protestant Epis-



## Men Behind the National Cathedral



THE VERY REV. G. C. F.  
BRATENAH, D.D. *Dean of*  
*Washington*



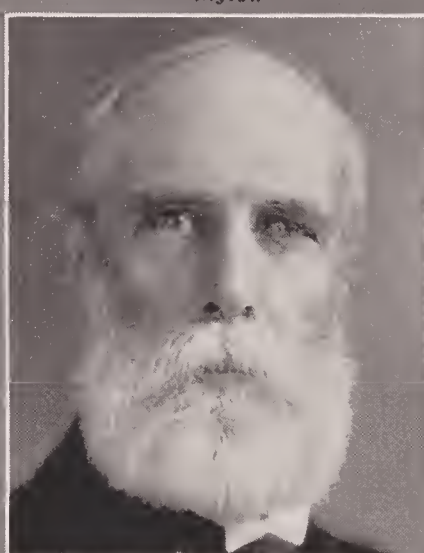
REV. WILLIAM L. DE VRIES,  
PH.D., *Chancellor of Wash-*  
*ington*



THE RT. REV. PHILIP M.  
RHINELANDER, D.D., *Canon*  
*of Washington*



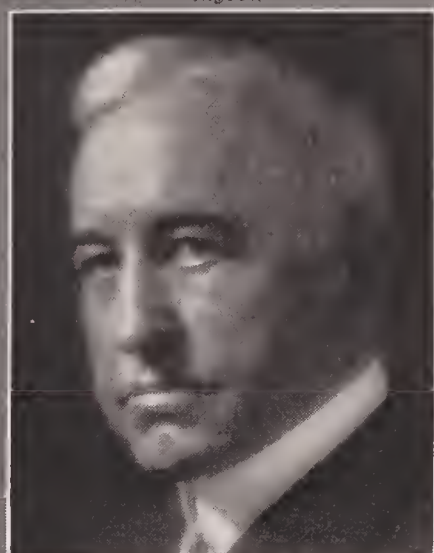
THE RT. REV. JAMES DEWOLF  
PERRY, D.D., *Canon of Wash-*  
*ington*



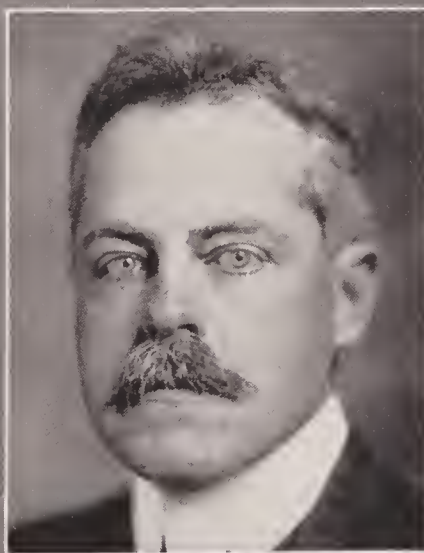
DR. WILLIAM C. RIVES



CHARLES J. BELL



JAMES PARMALEE



DR. WILLIAM HOLLAND WILMER



CORCORAN THOM, *Treasurer*

From the very beginning the Washington Chapter of the Cathedral has been the controlling factor in the development of the National Cathedral. Today these leaders in the Church, the financial, business and professional life of the Nation, with their associates, Bishop Freeman, General Pershing, Senator Pepper, Mr. Glover and Mr. White, direct all Cathedral activities.





ADMIRAL CARY T. GRAYSON  
*Vice Chairman, Washington Committee*

copal Cathedral Foundation, which is the legal name of the Cathedral, to acquire a beautiful park of sixty-five acres at the highest point in the District of Columbia. As the official announcement states schools for boys and girls have been serving the city and the nation for many years. It was Bishop Harding who said on a never-to-be-forgotten occasion that the graduates as they passed him each year made a picture of the "endless line of youth" of this great nation.

The foundations for the Cathedral proper were made possible by gifts from nearly every state. The Bethlehem Chapel, where services are now being held each Sunday, is already recognized as one of the most beautiful chapels in the United States. Although less than six hundred persons can worship here it has been possible by means of the radio to extend that congregation to many thousands in all parts of the nation. Even in the City of Washington, when the Chapel is crowded, thousands of citizens listen to the sermon and the services, to the music and the prayers over their own radios.

This Spring when preparations were made for the inauguration of a continuous nationwide movement to complete the building of the Cathedral by obtaining the necessary ten million dollars the press of America responded with enthusiastic editorials and articles which reflected public sentiment. And, now, with the help of all in a common service Washington Cathedral will be built.

Like all great undertakings this Cathedral has a fascinating history. Despite its incomplete walls it has



HON. J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, M.C.  
*Secretary, Washington Committee*





The Altar in Bethlehem Chapel where services are now being held each Sunday afternoon. Here Bishop Freeman has preached to an audience numbering many hundreds of thousands as his sermons are broadcasted throughout the United States.





RT. REV. ALFRED HARDING, D.D.  
*Second Bishop of Washington*

fulfilled, on many historic occasions, the highest expectations of its founders. It has been at times in our history "a church for national purposes" such as President Washington hoped "a church for all the people" would become. After the Spanish-American war, peace services were held at the Cathedral Close when President McKinley delivered the address on an occasion which not only marked the close of the war but the consecration of the Cathedral grounds. In succeeding years nearly every President of the United States and members of the Cabinet and government have attended great functions, services and

ceremonies here. Presidents Roosevelt, Harding and Wilson on many occasions attended services here and were vitally interested personally in the Cathedral movement.

When President Harding called the World Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, services were held at the Cathedral which were attended by officials of the government, the official representatives at the Conference and foreign diplomats.

Many men and women have contributed more than their worldly goods to the construction and development of the Cathedral. Besides the four million dollars which have been spent on buildings and grounds many millions more in time, thought, interest and devotion have been given by men and women who have labored and joined in the work of building the Cathedral.

From the very beginning the Cathedral movement has had two distinct assets, the enthusiastic cooperation of the layman of the Church and the devoted and limitless services of the Rev. J. Townsend Russell, D.D., and the Rev. Walden Myer as Canons. Washington Cathedral constitution, which followed closely that of the Church of England, recognizes, however, both the rights and the position of the laity by designating distinguished laymen as Lay Canons. Mr. Glover, be-





This architectural rendering of one of the interior views gives an idea of the beauty and grandeur of the Cathedral.





Airplane View of the National Cathedral Today.

cause of his great interest in the Cathedral from the beginning, was the first layman to be appointed a Lay Canon.

Today all their effort is bearing fruit in this nationwide determination to complete the Cathedral in five years by making it possible for the Foundation to obtain ten million dollars for construction and development.

Among those whose genius made possible the true and splendid progress of the Cathedral ideal in America stand the heroic figures of the first two Bishops of Washington,—the Right Reverend Henry Yates Satterlee and the Right Reverend Alfred Harding. These two men, each in his own forceful and devoted manner, contributed the richness of their judgment and the wealth of their intellects to the Cathedral movement. They made possible the work which we are now called upon to complete.



# Famous Works of Art Given to the Cathedral

GEORGE WASHINGTON. *By Gilbert Stuart.*  
Gift of John Jay Chapman.



THE RIGHT REVEREND LANCELOT ANDREWS, D.D.,  
Bishop, successively, of Chichester, Ely and Win-  
chester. One of the translators of the Bible.  
*Born 1555. Died 1626.*



THE MOST REVEREND GEORGE ABBOTT, D.D.,  
Archbishop of Canterbury (1611-1633). One  
of the translators of the Bible.  
*Born 1562. Died 1633.*



THE MOST REVEREND WILLIAM LAUD, D.D.,  
Archbishop of Canterbury. *Born 1573. Died 1645.*



The three English portraits were presented by the Hon. Henry White, Charles C. Glover, James Parmelee and Dr. William C. Rives.



## “The Parish Church of the American People”



RIOR to his election as Bishop of New York, the Right Reverend William T. Manning, D.D., presided at a meeting in New York City of the National Cathedral Association on January 31, 1919, and said:

“St. Paul’s Cathedral has been known as the Parish Church of the British Empire. We want our National Cathedral to be the Parish Church of the American people.



RT. REV. WILLIAM T. MANNING, D.D.  
*Bishop of New York. Honorary Canon of  
Washington Cathedral*

“The thought of the National Cathedral speaks to all our hearts and to all our imaginations. We think of the relation of such a building to the life of our country. We think of the glorious site which has been provided for it, on which the noble building is rising, looking out over the City of Washington as the Temple looked over the Holy City, a symbol to us and to all men of what religion must be to the life of our land, a symbol of the fact that democracy is only safe for itself and for the world when it is developed in the fellowship of Jesus Christ.

\* \* \* What could be more fitting than the building of the National Cathedral as our thank offering and our memorial! \* \* \* I am certain that it only needs to be undertaken to be done. It only needs to be presented and our people all over the land will see in it not an appeal but a privilege and an opportunity to do in great and fitting fashion the thing which their hearts will most long to do.”

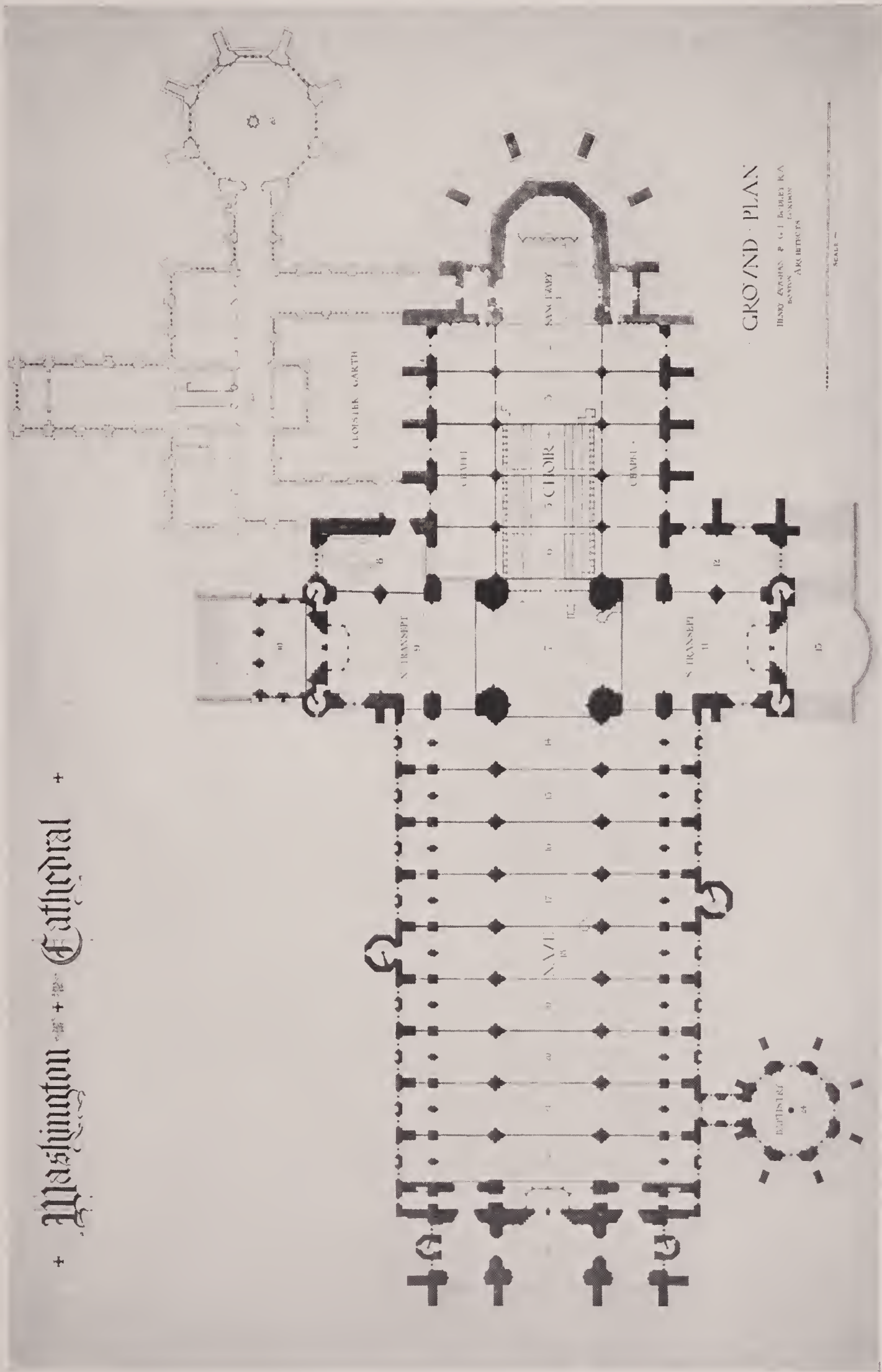




Washington Cathedral according to the original drawing. The Central Tower will rise higher above the Potomac than Washington monument. When completed it will be one of the finest and largest Cathedrals in the World.



# + Washington + Cathedral +



GRO/ND · PLAN

HENRY ZEVIK & G. J. L. B. R. A.  
DESIGNED BY ZEVIK & B. R. A.  
ARCHITECTS

SCALE 1" = 20'



# Washington Cathedral

Approximate cost of various portions of the Cathedral.



Clerestory and Roof—1st, 2nd and 3rd bays of Choir @ \$150,000 per bay . . . . .	\$450,000
(Portion now under construction \$120,000 per bay.)	
Fourth bay complete above floor . . . . .	300,000
Fifth bay complete above floor . . . . .	280,000
Central Tower . . . . .	2,000,000
Extension of Bethlehem Chapel to Crossing . . .	150,000
Crypts . . . . .	280,000
North and South Transepts—Outside bays and facades above floor, each \$450,000 . . . . .	900,000
Bays next to outside, each \$250,000 . . . . .	500,000
Bays next to Crossing, each \$150,000 . . . . .	300,000
North Porch . . . . .	100,000
West Towers, each \$800,000 . . . . .	1,600,000
Bays of Nave and Aisles, each \$400,000 . . . . .	3,600,000
Narthex . . . . .	300,000
	<hr/>
	\$10,760,000

(“Chapels” in outer aisles \$100,000 each, including  
section through to axis and up to roof.)



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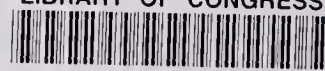
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